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this opportunity to address

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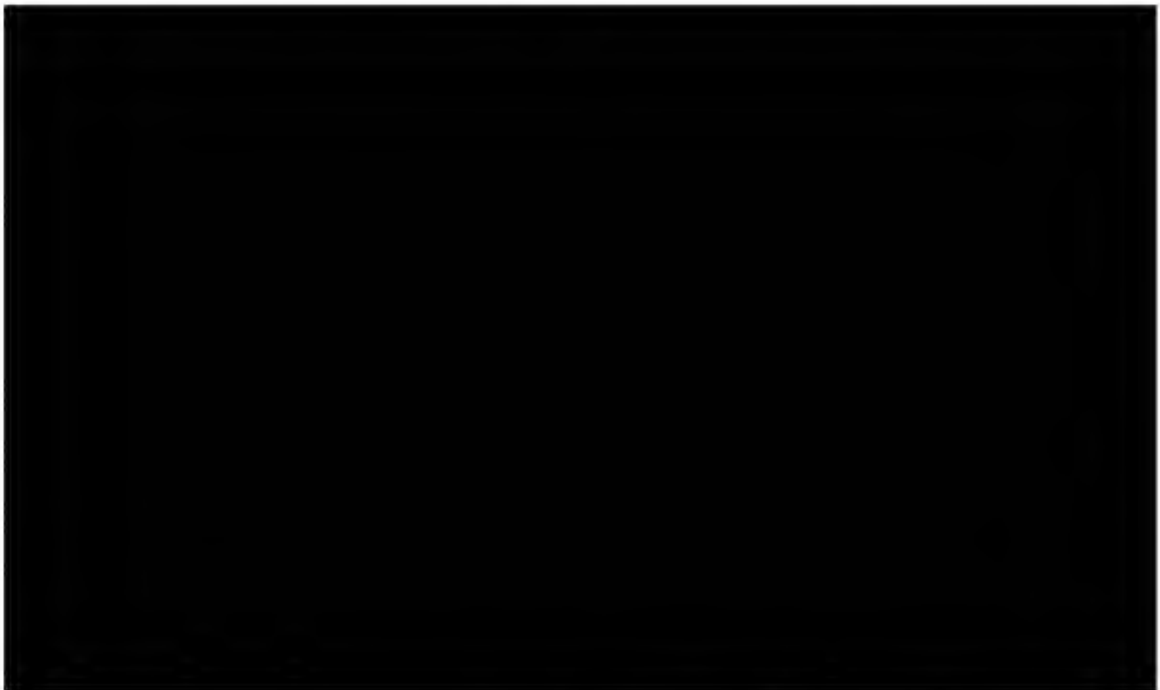
Finally, CIA is a part of the governmental intelligence community. It gets its job done by means of collaboration with and assistance from and to other Government agencies. The associations which our people make among their classmates are not only lasting but also help us substantially in this respect.

One of the principal tasks assigned to the Director of Central Intelligence is that of coordination. This task is accomplished

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through a variety of methods, from the formal USIB machinery to the informal, day-to-day, working-level, opposite-number contact and communication of ideas. This communication and exchange of ideas between ourselves and the military services is enhanced by the assignment to CIA of a good number of military officers and enlisted men. In fact, between 5 and 15 per cent of our personnel are active-duty military people.

Now, this admixture of civilian and military talent, points of view, traditions, and concepts is healthy. It provides an essential balance to our business. The mixture assists in maintaining mutual understanding and confidence between this Agency and Defense. It also provides many operational advances which otherwise would be awkward, if not impossible, to acquire. For example,



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In turn, through the developmental work done by our Technical Services Staff, we furnish the military services with certain

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items of supplies peculiar to our type of operation. We support them in various ways in their own clandestine programs.

The CIA was established 11 years ago by the National Security Act of 1947, along with the Department of the Air Force, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Department of Defense, and the National Security Council. In this revolutionary revamping of the national security structure, provision was made--by the creation of the NSC--for the formulation of coordinated national security policy. To support such policy, it would be necessary to have a coordinated intelligence product. Thus, the central intelligence idea came to the fore again, as it had previously with the creation in 1941 of the Office of the Coordinator of Information--later the Office of Strategic Services, under General William Donovan. The basic concept was to build on what already existed in the intelligence organizations of the military services and of the Department of State. Complement this by way of providing certain services of common concern, then pull together the whole to make as complete an intelligence picture as possible. Such a product--national intelligence--would serve the strategic planning purposes of the National Security Council. The statute, in adopting the central intelligence concept, envisaged a federal intelligence system in which departmental and central intelligence would complement one another. They do. CIA's internal structure makes no sense except in the context of the intelligence community. It cannot, standing alone, produce national intelligence any

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more than can a single departmental intelligence organization. CIA's role is always to advise, to recommend, to coordinate, to correlate, to complement.

Under Mr. Dulles and me, the Agency components are grouped under three Deputy Directors; there is a fourth Deputy Director---

[REDACTED] who, with his small staff, works full time on problems of interagency coordination. His efforts have resulted in bringing about community agreement on the first full revision of the National Security Council Intelligence Directives.

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The Deputy Director for Support, Colonel Lawrence White, heads the Agency components that provide administrative support in the form of men, money, and materiel to both intelligence and operations.

The Deputy Director for Intelligence, Mr. Robert Amory, is here with us today and will speak to you on CIA's intelligence area. Under Mr. Amory's direction are grouped three kinds of offices: central reference facilities, overt collection, and intelligence production. The central reference facilities, the overt collection functions, and the two research offices dealing with economic and scientific intelligence are all services of common concern for the entire intelligence community. Another office, the Office of Basic Intelligence, coordinates the production of National Intelligence Surveys by the various research components throughout the intelligence community. The Office of National Estimates, on the basis of contributions received from these

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same intelligence community research offices, produces National Intelligence Estimates for the National Security Council, its Planning Board, and key U. S. officials. There has also been a trend toward the establishment of intelligence-community centers for the full community exploitation of specific intelligence problems. The National Indications Center operates under the Watch Committee of the USIB in producing indications intelligence.

25X1B The [REDACTED] in CIA's Office of Research and Reports, coordinates the intelligence-community production of  
25X1B [REDACTED] intelligence. Finally, there has just been established a Photographic Intelligence Center to coordinate the community's effort in this field. The Director of this Center reports to Mr. Amory.

25X1A The Deputy Director for Plans is Mr. Frank Wisner. He is responsible for CIA's clandestine services. In his absence today, the presentation on the clandestine services will given by [REDACTED] Acting Deputy Director for Plans. In the DDP our functional expertise is focused on three staffs: the Foreign Intelligence Staff and the Counterintelligence Staff give support and guidance to the area divisions in the conduct of world-wide espionage and counterespionage operations. These operations are conducted as a service of common concern for the community. Priority targets of clandestine collection are established by a subcommittee of the USIB--the Interagency Clandestine Collection Priorities Committee. Supplementary clandestine collection is carried out by the armed forces in the furtherance of their

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